

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there – to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



- 1 Bacharach
- 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

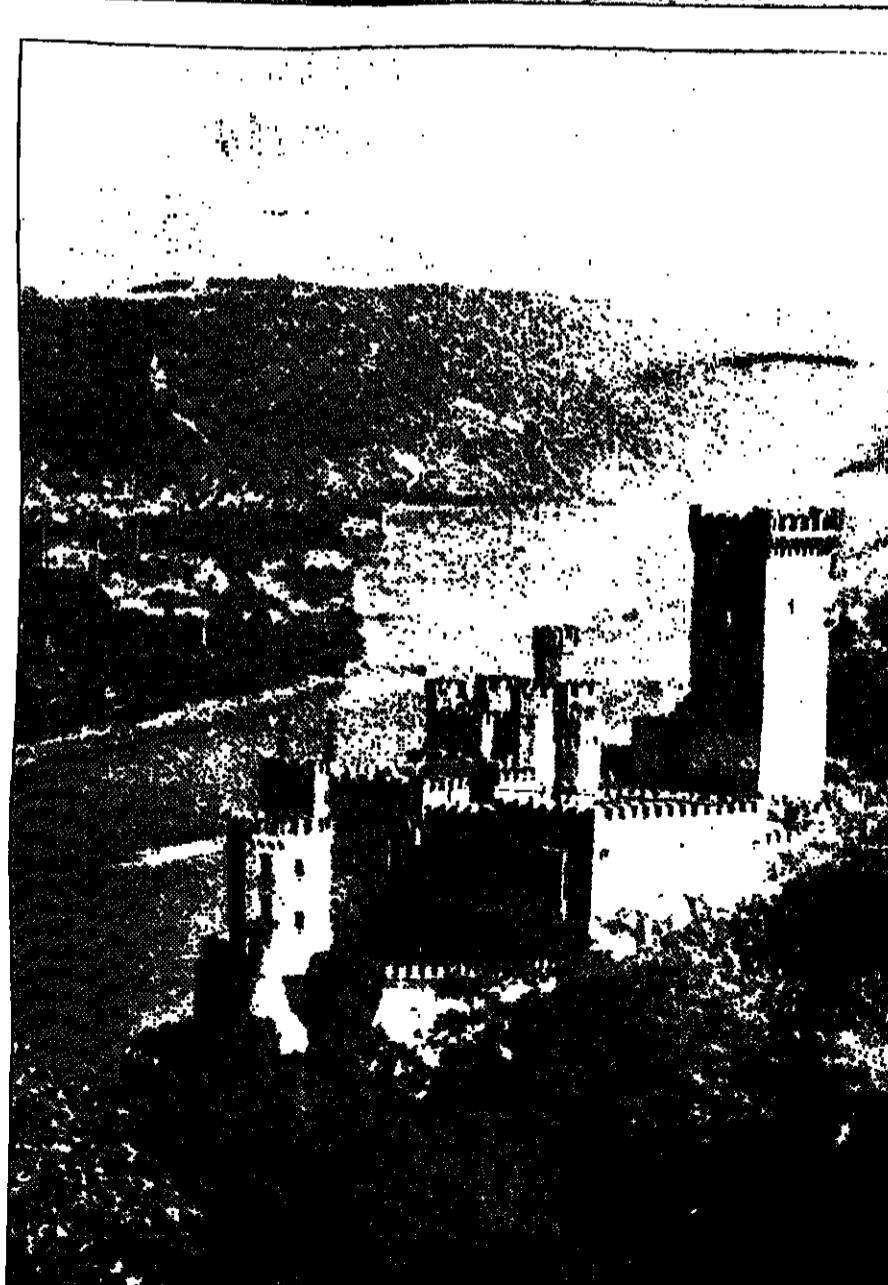
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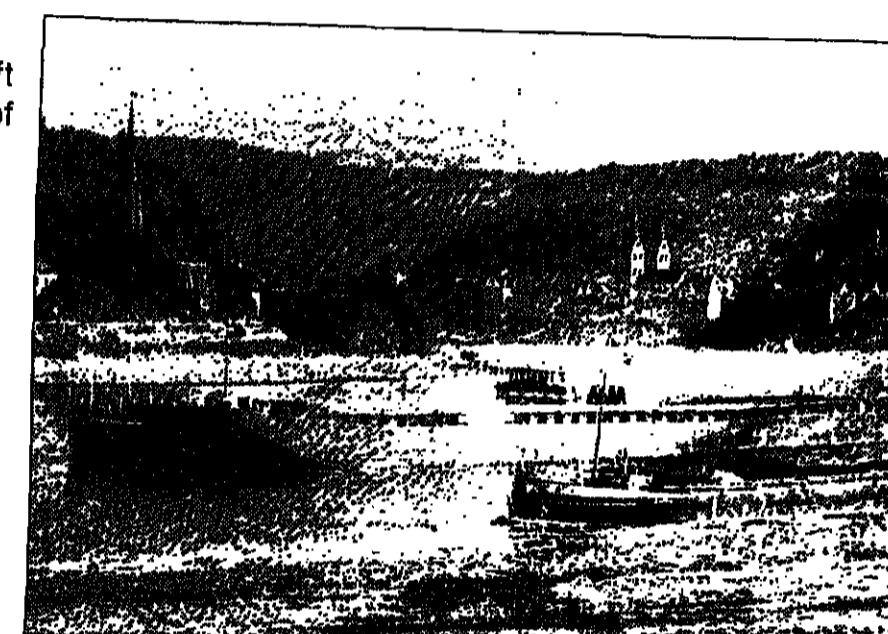
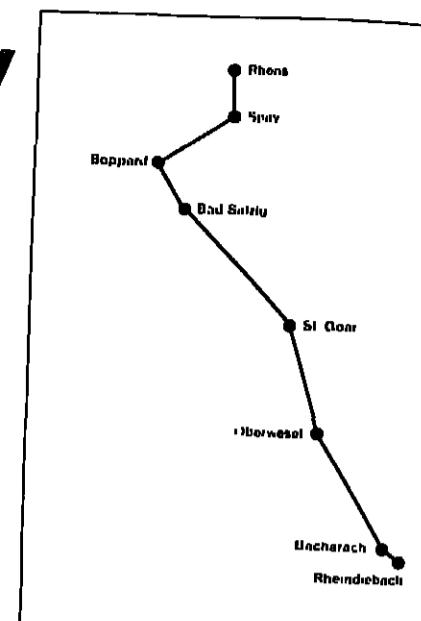
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# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 1 March 1987  
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## Path towards arms limitation remains a tortuous one

Frankfurter Allgemeine

**A**ny change in East-West relations by way of specific arms limitation moves and human rights improvements can only be the result of a gradual development.

First signs of greater flexibility and "openness" in Soviet policy are apparent, but Moscow is still poles apart from any radical reduction in its armed forces.

It is now up to President Reagan to decide whether he is deliberately prepared to jeopardise the further progress of the Geneva talks for the sake of a possible stationing of initial SDI facilities in the early 1990s.

If Mr Gorbachov is taken at his word, progress toward an agreement on the "zero option" for medium-range missiles – and especially an initial 50-per-cent reduction in strategic arms stocks – is subject to strict observation of the ABM Treaty.

Mr Gorbachov's fundamental address reiterated his ambitious domestic projects and his vision of a world free from nuclear weapons by the turn of the century.

But it contained no new arms limitation proposals and failed to suggest whether the Soviet Union and the United States might conclude a first arms reduction agreement during the remainder of President Reagan's second term.

So the West would be well advised to be ready to negotiate and to show understanding for the Soviet leader – with due regard for vital Western security interests.

Swift solutions need not be expected. European experience shows, and is here reaffirmed, that on fundamental issues only slow progress – in keeping with partners' national interests – is possible.

The American inclination to arrive at swift solutions remains unfulfilled, or so initial analyses by Nato's political and military leaders in the wake of Mr Gorbachov's speech can be summarised.

These conclusions will now be incorporated in planning for East-West talks in which Nato countries are to take part, especially the preliminary talks in Vienna on a mandate for negotiations on conventional arms reduction "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

No-one at the helm of the alliance doubts that the West, providing it demonstrates the necessary unity, ought to make use of every available opportunity for negotiation.

Nato's dual role, as outlined nearly 20 years ago in the Harmel Report (endeavours to reduce tension by means of credible deterrent capacity and defence), remains unchanged. Now, it is noted in Brussels, is the time for it to prove its worth.

Formulating and arriving at decisions on common policy is, of course, handicapped by the Reagan administration being largely immobilised by Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress and by the ongoing fundamental dispute

within the administration on arms limitation and its prospects.

To begin with, President Reagan's decision on a new and more far-reaching interpretation of the ABM Treaty on mutual limitation of anti-missile systems by the two superpowers must be awaited.

The White House is familiar with the misgivings felt by America's main Nato partners about putting company with the existing provisions of the ABM Treaty. They were last reiterated in Washington by British Defence Minister George Younger.

It is now up to President Reagan to decide whether he is deliberately prepared to jeopardise the further progress of the Geneva talks for the sake of a possible stationing of initial SDI facilities in the early 1990s.

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That is why America's Nato partners will have such an important part to play in future negotiations on arms limitation in Europe, on "confidence-building measures" and on the limitation and reduction of chemical weapons.

It remains to be seen whether they will succeed in arriving at a sound basis for negotiations between the superpowers.

It is certainly gratifying to note the extent to which views or objections of European Nato countries have already become a firm part of the work of the North Atlantic Council.

Keen attention is also paid at Nato headquarters in Brussels to growing American tendencies toward protectionism and toward concentration on domestic affairs and to occasional references, not only by Democrats, to possible unilateral US troop cuts in Western Europe.

Proposals such as those made by former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski for the withdrawal of a majority of US units to set up a rapid deployment force for hot spots in the Near and Middle East are felt to be unjustified.

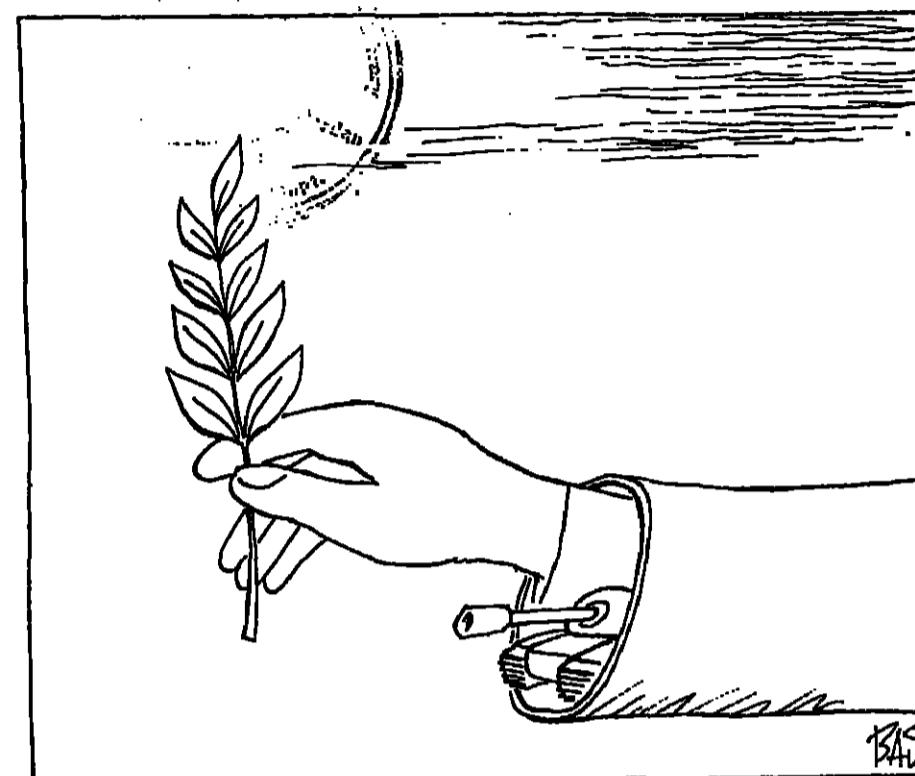
In the final analysis all these approaches have failed because they were extreme demands no world power could consider meeting.

Mr Gorbachov now presents the possibility of a more stable approach to co-existence with the Soviet Union and a slow demilitarisation of long-term conflict.

Washington, Nato sources say, must here keep its impatience and compulsive desire for swift solutions in check. Only then will the improvement for which everyone is hoping prove possible.

Jan Reisenberg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 21 February 1987)



(Cartoon: Miroslav Mitropoulos, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)

al government in Washington and the outlook held by US public opinion.

The government still feels the presence of US forces in Europe is a decisive contribution toward American security, whereas US public opinion is far removed from Nato's early years and convinced, bearing in mind the overwhelming US budget deficit, that the Europeans must largely foot the bill for their own defence.

American opinion studiously overlooks the fact that European Nato countries would already raise the lion's share of combat troops and air force units in the event of hostilities.

Washington may at times be irritated by European behaviour, but it is only fair to say that America has pursued an extensive variety of policies toward the Soviet Union since the war.

They have ranged from "containment," the long-term aim of which was to wait for more flexible Soviet policies, to the threat of "massive retaliation," hopes of the West proving an all-powerful attraction and the Soviet system collapsing by virtue of its internal contradictions, the "detente" of the Nixon era, hopes of economically checking the Soviet Union and the establishment of American military or technological supremacy.

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## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

## Wider worries for Soviets in Afghanistan

WELT SONNTAG

The unrest in Alma Ata, capital of the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, is closely associated with the war in Afghanistan.

Ever since the serious mid-December riots in Central Asia the Soviet Party leader, Mr Gorbachov, has tried to bring to a swift conclusion the guerrilla war into which Brezhnev plunged his country seven years ago.

In the muzzled Soviet media there is more plain speaking than ever before about the disadvantageous economic and moral consequences of the Afghan adventure.

The expense of the war, says an article in *Moscow News*, a newspaper intended for foreign consumption, is detrimental to Soviet development plans.

After a troop withdrawal "our young soldiers (would) stay alive and notifications of death would no longer cause Soviet families untold grief."

That is doubtless meant seriously: the number of Soviet war dead is estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000. Yet lives lost have never yet cast doubt on the Soviet leaders' victory doctrine.

The reason for Soviet moves and their urgency must be sought in another quarter: successful resistance by Afghan mujaheddin has strengthened the Muslim population of neighbouring Soviet republics in their traditional opposition to Soviet hegemony.

The progress of the war has shown them that the Red Army is invincible. Religious fundamentalism has proved a powerful weapon in the freedom struggle. Resistance is not to avail.

Unrest broke out in Kazakhstan after Mr Gorbachov sacked Party leader Din-mukhamed Kunayev, a Kazakh appointed by Brezhnev in 1964, for "maladministration and corruption" and replaced him with a Greater Russian, Gennady Kolbin.

There was a fair uprising, with dozens of dead. A Kazakh was appointed — rather than a Greater Russian — as deputy leader to soothe the sense of popular outrage.

Moscow had to send in a politbureau member, Mikhail Solomentsev, as a fire brigade to square accounts with the old leadership.

The rioters were called "nationalist and anti-social elements" and "parasites," by which Moscow means religious fanatics.

That would seem to indicate that the unrest was the handiwork not (or not only) of Kunayev supporters but of the Islamic minority in Kazakhstan.

The scene was a bright and glaring light on the inner condition of the Soviet empire. The Soviet Union shares with China the distinction of being the world's largest multinational power.

Its multinational structure has much in common with pre-World War I Austro-Hungary.

The Habsburg empire was also shaken by national struggles and rivalries until it finally disintegrated in the First World War.

The many domestic nationalities that

were suppressed in the course of Tsarist and Soviet dictatorship include the Muslim Turkmen peoples, who include the Kazakhs.

The number of people under the influence of the Kremlin is increasing all over the world, and there are now 50 million Moslems in the Soviet Union.

They make up over a sixth of the population. Over half of them are under 20. The number of Greater Russians is declining in relation to them and other southern Soviet nationalities.

Dramatic demographic, national and political changes are sure to result in centuries to come. The Islamic belt from the Mediterranean via South-West and South Asia to the Pacific regions of South-East Asia is in the throes of domestic expansion.

Given the cluster of wars and guerrilla fighting it must be seen as one of the world's conflict zones.

Mr Gorbachov only recently declared "uncompromising war" on Islamic religious movements among the nationalities of South Asia. Events in Afghanistan and their repercussions in the Soviet Union may have been instrumental in prompting this declaration of war.

Riots occurred in Kazakhstan in 1980 when Soviet soldiers of Kazakh nationality killed in action in Afghanistan were buried in Soviet military cemeteries rather than in Muslim cemeteries. From the early days of the war Moscow had kept Turkmen nationals out of the Soviet army of occupation rather than run the risk of "infection" in Afghanistan.

According to information that has reached the West, partly as a result of the more open Soviet supply of news since the Alma Ata unrest, traditional dislike of Moscow in South Asian areas of the Soviet Union, which has intensified in recent years, was mainly to blame for the riots.

On this, as on other issues, much depends on the Bonn Chancellor. But as long as he fails to clarify matters it is the impression Herr Genscher makes that will count.

As a result, what is seen in Bonn as the beginning of a second detente offensive is felt in Paris to be a possible fresh phase of tension.

They were subjected to a news blackout that was first officially breached in connection with the Alma Ata riots.

Heribert Krempp (Welt am Sonntag, Hamburg, 8 February 1987)

## Satirical piece on TV leaves Iran unamused

## Iran unamused

Fourteen seconds was all it took a German TV satire programme, *Rudi Carrell's Tagesshow*, to rouse Iranian ire. The end, still not in sight, seems unlikely to be funny.

Ayatollah Khomeini was seen taking a march-past of "daughters of the revolution" who divested themselves of gaily-coloured lingerie as they passed him. The result has been a virtual affair of state, with senior Iranian officials feeling insulted, with their religious sensibilities shocked.

That would seem to indicate that the unrest was the handiwork not (or not only) of Kunayev supporters but of the Islamic minority in Kazakhstan.

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The many domestic nationalities that

## Pluton and Hades and equation of European security

DIE WELT

DEUTSCHE TAGESSAATZ DER WELT

Where is German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher one up on his French opposite number, Jean-Bernard Raimond? The answer given to this question posed in French salons shows it to be meant seriously.

Both are said to be agreed that Soviet "new thinking" gives grounds for hope and that the unreliable customer is Washington, not Moscow.

But the conclusions reached by the two Foreign Ministers differ.

M. Raimond is said to be worried President Reagan's wishful thinking on a world free from nuclear weapons might go so far as to make decoupling the defence of Western Europe seem less important.

That, of course, is assuming the Russians were to insist on decoupling in return, say, for a reduction in their nuclear arsenal.

Herr Genscher is said to take a similar view but to advocate missing no opportunity presented by the throes of change in East-West rapprochement. He is allegedly enamoured of broker's role in advocating the Soviet reform course.

German foreign policy is said to be so confident in Mr Gorbachov that it is no longer opposed to a reduction in intermediate nuclear forces in Europe, thereby encouraging those in the United States who feel the "zero option" of unilateral troop withdrawal is only logical.

How can Pluton and Hades possibly pose a threat to the Kremlin, it is asked, when their range rules out targets in the Soviet Union?

Besides, missile stocks left in Asia in the wake of a zero option negotiated by America and Russia could swiftly be transferred, so the Kremlin would be in a position to threaten laying Western Europe to nuclear waste — and to run a calculable risk in doing so.

Thus the only real deterrent would be France's strategic missile systems on the Albion plateau and on board French nuclear submarines.

Great resolution will be needed to maintain this French nuclear potential. France can expect to be subjected to tremendous pressure once the Americans and Russians agree to scrap a substantial proportion of their ballistic missiles.

That would first and foremost threaten the Federal Republic, but France would be next in line.

There is a school of thought in the Fifth Republic that feels this would not be an ill wind. Any further step in the direction of a "zero option" would restore France's leadership role of old in Europe.

Once the Germans realise that without the US nuclear shield they are at the mercy of Soviet short-range missiles the entente cordiale between Paris and Bonn will arguably gain an entirely new quality.

What choice would Bonn have? To offset the Eastern missile threat there would either have to be another Nato decision — or the Federal Republic must seek the shelter of a nuclear neighbour.

As the Bonn Christian and Free Democratic coalition's hands would be tied for domestic reasons where the first option was concerned, France would promptly offer its services as the alternative.

Deployment of extra Pluton and Hades missiles would merely take time and money — and agreement on both could be reached with Bonn.

Continued on page 5



Lambsdorff (left), Friderichs (centre) and von Brauchitsch . . . end of 18-month hearing. (Photo: Sven Simon 2, dpa)

## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

## Ex ministers convicted of evading tax but acquitted on bribery charges

Two former Bonn Cabinet ministers and a leading industrialist have been convicted on charges of tax evasion. They were acquitted on the more serious charges of offering and receiving bribes.

Count Otto Lambsdorff, a Free Democrat and former Economic Affairs Minister, was fined 180,000 marks for evading tax on 1.5 million marks paid into his party's funds. Another former Free Democrat Economic Affairs Minister, Hans Friderichs, was fined 61,500 marks on a similar charge. Eberhard von Brauchitsch, a former chief executive of the huge Flick industrial group, was fined 550,000 marks and jailed for two years for evading 18 million marks in taxes. The jail sentence was suspended. The result seems to leave the way clear for Count Lambsdorff to return to active politics.

The judges, however, did not mince their words on the seriousness of the case. Tax laws, they emphasised, cannot be simply ignored by politicians as they see fit or decisions by the Federal Constitutional Court disregarded.

More than just a few million marks in lost taxes are at stake.

All those persons, on the other hand, who did exactly the same or who were the real beneficiaries of illegal financial practices can sit back and enjoy their retirement years or can still be found in the corridors of power.

The fact that Lambsdorff, Friderichs and von Brauchitsch are not alone when it comes to crimes of this nature moderated the judges' verdict.

If Lambsdorff, for example, has been sentenced because of simply mediating between the donor and his party's treasurer — a claim for which there is no plausible counter-claim — many top politicians and top industrial managers can thank their lucky stars and the brevity of public memory that they were not in the dock too.

The trial again showed all too clearly that the illegal funding of political parties

is the rule and not the exception. All high-ranking politicians and industrialists abetted this practice.

The main hearing against Friderichs, Lambsdorff and von Brauchitsch was conducted fairly and concluded with a lenient verdict.

However, only the reference to the inadequacies of human justice can justify the fact that these three defendants of all people should have to bear the burden of the tax evasion conviction.

More and more people began to take notice of the affair. On 25 November, 1981, public prosecutors and tax officials finished their investigations on the premises of the Flick group.

## The Flick affair

On 6 October, 1975, a Bonn businessman by the name of Peter Müllenbach brought charges against a business associate whom he thought had swindled him out of DM 110,000.

The public prosecutor smelt a fish and sent the files to a well-known tax investigator, Klaus Förster.

Förster was asked to find out how Müllenbach (a member of the CDU and decorated with the Order of the Federal Republic) had got hold of so much money and whether it had been taxed.

At the beginning of 1976 the tax investigators found a file with the abbreviation "EU" while searching through Müllenbach's firm, which worked the CDU.

The abbreviation stood for *Europäische Unternehmensberatungsanstalt*, a management consultancy company based in Liechtenstein which sold "cheap", (read: worthless), expertise to West German firms at a high price, thus enabling donations to the CDU to bypass the finance offices.

This was the start what was later to be known as the "party donations affair".

In 1978 Nikolaus Fasolt was elected successor to the murdered president of the employers' federation BDI, Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

After it was discovered that Fasolt was mixed up in the affair he stepped down from office on 18 August. He was fined DM 58,000.

More and more people began to take notice of the affair. On 25 November, 1981, public prosecutors and tax officials finished their investigations on the premises of the Flick group.

## Römer Stadt-Anzeiger

In the years 1982 and 1983 the public prosecutors examined 191 witnesses, searched through 59 private flats and business offices, mainly those of political parties, checked 78 bank accounts, evaluated all the books of the Flick group and came across the famous symbol "wg" used by the Flick "book-keeper" Döhl.

The prosecutors took along almost 400 files from the Flick headquarters in Düsseldorf. To begin with, 10 people were suspected of criminal offences.

A closer look was also taken at the practices of the CDU, FDP and SPD.

On 23 November, 1983, the public prosecutor in Bonn announced that charges had been brought against Count Otto Lambsdorff and Hans Friderichs and the former Flick executive Eberhard von Brauchitsch.

On 26 July, 1984, Lambsdorff resigned as Economics Minister. On 10 January, 1985, the planned start of the trial was postponed.

Within just a few weeks the public prosecution has compiled a comprehensive indictment on the charge of tax evasion within the framework of illegal financing of political parties.

The party donations trial began on 29 August, 1985. On 23 July, 1986, the court announced that a sentence on the grounds of bribery was improbable.

The final verdict for von Brauchitsch, Lambsdorff and Friderichs was pronounced on 16 February, the 127th day of proceedings. (dpa)

Decision leaves Lambsdorff in

line for return to politics

by the financial authorities of the financing of political parties.

Only then, Lambsdorff feels, is there a chance of real rehabilitation.

Following the statement by FDP leader, Martin Bangemann, that he is willing to continue the party's role of junior coalition partner with three cabinet ministers, Chancellor Kohl is not faced by the question of which ministry to give Lambsdorff.

Officially Bangemann's statement has nothing to do with Lambsdorff, but Bangemann is only too aware of the desire of the industry lobby and industrial press to see the Count back in the Economics Ministry in Bonn.

Personal intrigues, however, don't stand a chance against Bangemann following his party's clear election victory and his own personal victory in his Stuttgart constituency. Lambsdorff had

Continued on page 4

**The German Tribune**  
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Oskar Lafontaine, Premier of the Saar, has been one of the most interviewed Social Democrat politicians since the break up of the Greens-SPD coalition in Hesse last month.

Lafontaine, one of the first names that comes to mind whenever people talk about renewal within the SPD, was upset over the coalition collapse — more upset than he admits.

The day after the general election (but before the end of the Hesse coalition) in which the SPD received its expected hiding, Lafontaine told the press that there was no point in shunning the Greens.

Many of his own party members felt that Lafontaine's unusual public appearance in Bonn (as a State politician, he was not directly concerned with the election) was his way of staking a claim to the SPD leadership.

He is now doing some pretty clever backtracking on what he said. At the same time, he dismisses claims that his statement was a tactical publicity stunt.

A striking feature of Lafontaine's latest interviews is their relative mellowness for a man who is fond of juicy statements.

Critics who sense subterfuge every time Lafontaine raises his eyebrows feel he is doing some elegant tactical manœuvring in a bid to win over the support of a majority in the SPD.

The chairman of the CDU and FDP in the Saarland, Peter Jacobi and Horst Rehberger, are bitter opponents of Lafontaine, who was formerly mayor of Saarbrücken.

Jacobi is faced by the thankless task of putting the desolate CDU back on its feet, cannot find a good word to say about him.

He regards him as an opportunist who trims his sails to whichever way the wind happens to be blowing.

## ■ PEOPLE IN POLITICS

# A cautious Lafontaine waits for the party to call

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

what he feels about Lafontaine came like a shot: "I regard him as a brilliantly talented opportunist".

Rehberger angrily described the attempts by Lafontaine behind the scenes to take advantage of his former links with the FDP, which is now committed to the CDU in the Saarland, to make sure he has a possible junior coalition partner if the SPD should lose its absolute majority in the next Saarland state election in 1990.

"He's read more Machiavelli than Marx and Engels," Rehberger said.

The chairman of the Saarland CDU, Peter Jacobi, also feels that Lafontaine has a definite craving for power.

Both Jacobi and Rehberger are convinced that power is Lafontaine's "primary" goal.

Lafontaine dismisses opposition in the SPD to his course as minority position.

The SPD in Hesse, for example, recently announced its willingness to work together with the Greens in future immediately after the coalition collapsed.

Once again, the crux is the question of power.

Lafontaine indirectly addresses the question by referring to the need for a "political majority" to avert the threatening devastation by nuclear weapons and the gradual poisoning of the Federal Republic and its inhabitants.

Lafontaine views this as "infinitely more important than all party-political questions".

This is why Oskar Lafontaine would also seek a majority with the CDU and FDP, even if the SPD is forced to accept substantial compromises.

Nevertheless, Lafontaine is more critical of the Greens than of his fellow Social Democrats.

He feels that "the herd started moving" in Hesse and that the Green Environment Minister Joschka Fischer had no option but to "take the lead".

Lafontaine is convinced that many Greens "confuse wishful thinking with politics".

He gets particularly angry about Jutta Dittfurth, a member of the Greens executive committee.

In his opinion she makes political demands without considering the ministerial responsibilities.

"This is an apolitical attitude," he complains.

In view of all these rebukes the fact that Lafontaine is one of the most ardent supporters of collaboration between the SPD and Greens is something of a surprise.

In his own words "there is no alternative".

In the Saarland state election just two years ago he managed to beat the Greens on their own issues.

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### Continued from page 3

some nasty accusations to make against the public prosecutors in Bonn "and their superiors. He says a charge which was "unjustified right from the start" has given the Federal Republic the reputation of being bribable, has forced a minister to resign and has damaged the national and international image of the Federal Republic."

In order to avoid further party donations scandals a political scientist from Tübingen, Theodor Eschenburg, has suggested that political parties should no longer be financed from private



Accused of being Machiavellian ...  
Saar Premier Lafontaine.

(Photo: Poly-Pre-

Today, however, even Lafontaine has his doubts about his ability to repeat the success in his native Saarland or in Bonn.

This is why he unwillingly tries to go the Social Democrats on the right road to success.

Lafontaine dismisses opposition in the SPD to his course as minority position.

The SPD in Hesse, for example, recently announced its willingness to work together with the Greens in future immediately after the coalition collapsed.

Otherwise they risk recklessly giving away a piece of foreign policy that would put their own and Germany's reputation at risk.

Heinz Murrmann

(Kölner Stadt Anzeiger, Cologne, 19 February 1987)

## ■ PERSPECTIVE

# Devious way to go about selling blueprint

It remains uncertain whether the ongoing inquiry into the sale of submarine blueprints to South Africa will bring any new facts to light. The chances do not look great. But the first inquiry uncovered serious abuses. Its efforts were not in vain.

Admittedly the CDU and the FDP took a different view of the matter right up till the end of the first inquiry. They said "the inquiry was constitutionally dubious, harmful to foreign policy as well as superfluous to parliament."

A rather astounding judgement as it contradicted the findings of the committee which was made up of coalition members.

Otherwise they risk recklessly giving away a piece of foreign policy that would put their own and Germany's reputation at risk.

Heinz Murrmann

However the attention which he gave the application and the question of whether entire submarines could be delivered was too much. His political antennae should have started vibrating earlier over a deal involving South Africa.

If submarines had been delivered and if it ever came out it would have caused an international scandal.

In the end the government intervened and started proceedings against both firms, of which one is mostly owned by the government. But it was too late to stop the government's reputation being damaged. After all breaking UN regulations is not child's play.

The inquiry threw light onto doubtful, dubious unauthorized activities. Weaknesses in the machinery of government have become visible.

Major mistakes like this can only be prevented if the government applies its own rules for weapon export more strictly and if they show the armaments industry that politics has absolute priority.

Otherwise they risk recklessly giving away a piece of foreign policy that would put their own and Germany's reputation at risk.

Heinz Murrmann

Submarines are a classical evasive weapon. They are difficult to see hear or locate. They can enter areas controlled by enemy ships.

Their classical weapon after the mine is the torpedo with which they can fight enemy ships or other submarines. Above all else they carry sensors which can pinpoint the enemy.

The Argentines had the use of only one during the Falklands war. It was a 209 type called the San Luis and was developed by Gabler a Lübeck engineer, and built at the HDW yard in Kiel.

The British were to learn to their cost how effective they are.

The submarine is a larger version of the one used by the German navy and has been a world success.

Most Latin American navies have it, so do Greece, Turkey and India have it.

It was this submarine model whose blueprints the South Africans were after to build a model of their own.

These submarines range between 1200 and 1500 tons. They can move at 10 knots above water and at 22 below. Thanks to automation the crew is only of 33 men. It can stay 50 days at sea and dive to 200ft.

Many states have licenses to partly build the 209. It is possible in principle to copy its design.

Compared to atomic submarines, diesel ones are slower and have a shorter range. They are also vulnerable when recharging batteries through their snorkels.

They are however much quieter when they run on electricity at slow speeds, or when they lie on the ocean bed.

An absolutely silent submarine is suitable for harbours and narrow straits.

The British, French and Italians keep conventional submarines for that very reason. Their task is to secure the straits of Sicily and Gibraltar and the waters between Crete, Iceland and Great Britain.

The submarines are recharged on the surface, protected by surface vessels against aerial attacks.

Why do South Africa want this submarine? It would strengthen their coastline defences. They can be used as to patrol the sea. A more interesting reason might be Soviet advances in the third world. Particularly the presence of Soviet weapons and military advisers in the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. The Soviets are maintaining a small fleet of about six ships off the west African coast in the gulf of Guinea.

The submarine is recharged on the surface, protected by surface vessels against aerial attacks.

It is intended to reach from the Brazilian coast to Canary Islands or the Azores, where they can join up with submarines of the Nato fleet and the convoys which operate between the Mexican Gulf and Western Europe.

Even if it were possible politically for the West to work together with South Africa, it would be of limited value.

South Africa is not likely to be able to contribute much if a conflict arose in the sea routes. The few helicopters and speed-boats that it has would be put to better use against guerrillas.

With the 209 it can hardly combat a major Soviet submarine operation or huge missile submarines like the Tsar. Moscow keeps them in the Bering and Ochotski seas protected by the navy.

The South Africans more than likely want to have the submarine to help them out in a conflict with their African neighbours who could try a blockade but whose naval forces are only up to policing.

The South Africans wanted a submarine that could be used with divers and combat swimmers. These type of fighters are more likely to be used against Africans than the Russians.

Front States like Angola and Mozambique have good reason to feel threatened by South African intentions to expand their fleet with submarines.

Siegfried Thielbeer

# Strategic reasons for South Africa wanting submarines

Frankfurter Allgemeine

FRANKFURT ALLGEMEINE

About half of them are supply ships. Their primary task is to protect their fishing fleet. Occasionally they can get fuel, fresh fruit and water in Angola.

They are not naval footholds in the usual sense. One could not say that about São Tomé either.

Moscow would like to have bases in Mozambique or the Seychelles but up till now has not been able to. The Pentagon confirms this in their magazine *Soviet Military Power*.

The Soviets patrol the Murmansk-Cuba-Angola route and back every few weeks with long-distance reconnaissance aircraft.

The Pentagon reported 13 flights of the Bear aircraft in 1985 to Cuba.

The Americans are usually on the western side of the South Atlantic. Sometimes they have manoeuvres with the Brasiliens.

The British gave up their base in Simonstown near Cape Town years ago.

Now and then the French show some ships in the Indian ocean along the shipping routes. They have a few ships in Djibouti and Réunion.

The French aircraft carriers and destroyers leave Brest and Toulon for Dakar once a year. The South Atlantic is a geostrophic power-vacuum, although oil tankers travel along the Arabian Gulf past South Africa to Europe.

In a conflict the few Soviet ships there would cause the West some damage.

The number of missiles and torpedoes a submarine can take is limited to about 20. Once they have been used, the submarine has to go back to get more.

In the event of greater danger such as an attack from Angola, the Americans are planning to have escorts to protect traffic along the coast.

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 February 1987)

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## ■ LEISURE BUSINESS

## No room for illusion in this make-believe world

Nuremberg's Toy Fair is the most amusing exhibition in the Federal Republic. But no one should be deceived by the dolls in nostalgic dresses and cuddly teddy bears.

For behind the sugary exterior, things are happening in the long-tranquil toy world.

The Americans are moving in. And much of the German industry, comprising small companies with low turnovers, don't like it at all.

An American maker, Toys 'R Us, is using the Nuremberg exhibition to see both exhibitors and buyers.

The Americans operate quite differently from the medium-sized sales companies in Germany.

They do things in style, with great 4,000 square metre chunks of sales areas in major self-service supermarkets on the outskirts of big cities.

The Americans have announced they intend opening six such sales points in West Germany this year.

Where these will be is a closely guarded secret at the German headquarters of Toys 'R Us GmbH in Cologne, opened last November, but it is believed that south of Frankfurt, where there are plenty of people with plenty of money, is one most-favoured area.

The Americans have another iron in the fire as well. Ludwig Kipp, chairman of Massa, a German chain of outlets, confirmed that his company has been in contact with them about leasing them floor space.

Kipp said there would be no joint Massa/Toys sales outlets before October because there would be no surplus Massa space until then.

The West German toy industry is not entirely happy at the arrival of the financially-strong American organisation.

The German industry is made up of small firms. In 1985 more than a half of them had a turnover of only DM300,000. The arrival on the scene of a discount organisation threatens their very existence.

But the industry as a whole has mixed feelings about this development.

Among these are the American giant Hasbro Bradley Inc, a world leader in the industry with 1.3bn dollars turnover last year, and the number two, Mattel, that is well able to defy its giant competitor in the West German market.

Mattel GmbH, Biberhausen, is a market leader with 12 per cent of the West German market and turnover at commercial selling prices estimated to be DM1.7bn.

It is not surprising that these organisations are in favour of large specialised sales outlets for toys. They both believe that the toy shop sector and department stores will be showing a drop in turnover of five per cent by 1990.

The reason for this, according to Mattel, is that their range of products require less actual selling. Their products are marketed with intensive advertising through TV spots and videos, and they are also inexpensive.

The Barbie doll is and will remain Mattel's top seller. Half of its West German turnover is achieved with it.

This year the doll was put on the market as "Diamond Barbie," with jeweller for the doll matching jewellery for the child, partner-look in the toy shop.

Mattel have marketed the "collection" idea, figures and accessories, in

their "Masters of the Universe" series excellently.

The story of He-Man on the planet Eternia is told in small magazines that are distributed free-of-charge. This keeps alive the demand for plastic figures from a fantasy world.

There is something new for children who have not been attracted to either "Masters of the Universe" or the girl equivalent, "The Princess of Power," despite all the efforts of the advertising men; the Cowboy of the future from the year 2340 will be appearing on the toy-shop shelves, like the sheriffs of the Wild West keeping law and order in the next century.

Even if the Mattel range and the products from Milton Bradley, the Hasbro subsidiary in Fürth, are not all that cheap, they are suitable as small gifts, which means that they are articles that fit in well for sales in a self-service store.

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## ■ THE MEDIA

## A feminist magazine both loved and hated, but never ignored

Alice Schwarzer, controversial publisher of the feminist magazine *Emma*, based in Cologne, has been mocked and even hated.

Forecasts were made that the magazine would never last, but it is now celebrating its 10th anniversary.

The circulation, that started off at 300,000 a week, is now 80,000 but, according to the publisher, it is still the largest feminist magazine in Europe.

In the February issue Alice Schwarzer wrote: "Emma lives even if men worry themselves to death."

Alice Schwarzer is identified with the monthly magazine. The money she earned from her book *Der kleine Unterschied* (The Little Difference) helped bring the magazine into being. She and other women journalists wanted to satisfy their dream of having a magazine of their own.

Sabine Schruff, formerly an *Emma* journalist, recalls that at the beginning it was difficult to get a mention in the media of women's themes, "violence in marriage" for instance, because women's attitudes were subjective and there was no such thing as a women's lobby.

In the interim that has changed, because in positions where decisions are made there are now women with plenty of self-confidence."

The first edition of *Emma* was quickly sold out. Other journalists took notice. C.H. Meyer in the *Stiddeutsche Zeitung* described *Emma*'s concept of the

house cartoonist, Franziska Becker, has used some of the criticisms made of Alice Schwarzer in a comic strip, "The Truth about Alice," that appeared in the jubilee edition of the magazine.

One cartoon shows Alice, baring her teeth, swinging a whip over figures cowering with bowed heads, saying: "Any one who doesn't use the expression male domination at least 20 times is fired."

One former staff member said that as the boss she was just as authoritarian as any man. She pressed her style on her subordinates mercilessly.

Conditions at *Emma* were "early capitalism," according to one former employee.

Alice Schwarzer complains: "We women have changed old attitudes, but we have not created new ones. We are still subject to the law of the jungle."

Ingrid Strobl, eight years with *Emma* and now a free-lance writer, said: "Many of the free-lance women who worked on the magazine and who let off steam against Alice, were unknown to the magazine's editors." Many were offended because Alice Schwarzer rejected a poorly written article.

Her name used to be a cliché for frustrated women's libbers, now it is synonymous with "the lousy Emma editor," and it was quickly known to all.

In 1971 she objected strongly to an article in *Stern* magazine in which 374 confessed that they had had abortions.

After a reading of the bestseller *Der kleine Unterschied* (1975) women enemy was "King Kong with a penis like the Empire State Building."

There were soon quarrels among the *Emma* staff themselves. Attacks from outside the magazine, however, gave it wide publicity.

This probably happened because at the beginning many *Emma* women journalists admired Alice Schwarzer too much. Sabine Schruff said that "the cocky, extremely brave, witty woman had dared to do what she had spoken of openly and bluntly — rap men over the knuckles."

Then they saw that Alice Schwarzer was also only human, who, according to a former women colleague, enjoyed being to the fore.

Many women writers hoped for an oasis of affectionate solidarity in the *Emma* project, devoid of competition of the male kind.

That was a pipe-dream from the start.

him, according to Peter Garlach, one-time head of entertainment in the Second Television Channel.

This image of Rosenthal as "the next-door neighbour" was underlined when he was chosen the most popular German show-master in 1977.

Hans Rosenthal knew of the influence he had. He was simple, uncomplicated, direct, friendly and not a know-all — characteristics of his show.

These qualities were the basis of the approval, affection and popularity shown him.

Rosenthal was responsible for a whole series of radio and television quiz shows: *Gut gefragt ist halb gewonnen*, *Kleine Leute — große Klasse*, *Allein gegen alle*, *Spaß macht sein*, and *Blüte zur Kasse*.

The regularity with which Hans Rosenthal appeared before his television audience, the ritual of gaudiness that never changed, that found its expression in the phrase, "That's tops," were the secrets of his long-lived success.

There will be no successor to *Dalli* because no one else could prevent it.

Michael Beckert  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 February 1987)

Even when his critics called his performances the "Apostrophe of snug en-

joyed women as "asexual objects," but the complaint came to nothing.

A year or so later *Emma* cancelled a naked breast on the cover and showed naked men.

One reader complained that there was no emancipation of the sexes when there was a reversal of positions with a female photographer taking pictures of naked men.

Another wrote: "I found the naked men wonderful, appetising and exciting." The women readership is very di-

Continued on page 12

*Stuttgarter Zeitung*

From the very beginning of the magazine too few women journalists had to do too much.

Today the staff is made up of "five and a half," and all are paid according to union rates.

They not only have to do the routine work but also attend to the social welfare side of the magazine. Women from all over the Federal Republic look to *Emma* for assistance.

Disappointed former women staff members blacken their idol's reputation, Alice Schwarzer.

The house cartoonist, Franziska Becker, has used some of the criticisms made of Alice Schwarzer in a comic strip, "The Truth about Alice," that appeared in the jubilee edition of the magazine.

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Many women writers hoped for an oasis of affectionate solidarity in the *Emma* project, devoid of competition of the male kind.

That was a pipe-dream from the start.

The news of the death of television showmaster Hans Rosenthal came as no surprise. Those who saw him in Vienna in January, where he was honoured with the Golden Insignia by the Austrian capital, saw that he was a sick man and that his days were numbered.

Television followed his last days closely, supported by daily bulletins published by popular newspaper *Röder Zeitung*.

Although all this intrusion into the family's grief was vulgar in the extreme it did show that Rosenthal was something more than just a show-master, a TV entertainer.

His brother was murdered in the Rajag concentration camp, but he managed to get away from the camp and found his way back to Berlin where he was given refuge in a garden shed by two Berlin women who hid him until the end of the war.

In his memoirs *Zwei Leben in Deutschland*, published in 1980, he wrote of these hard years without bitterness. It was a book of cheerful reconciliation.

But he never forgot these times. Although he never allowed politics to intrude into his shows, he was a political person and for many years on the board of directors of the Central Jewish Council in Germany.

In an interview with this newspaper he once said: "If democracy were ever endangered, I would use the television screen to defend it."

In his autobiography he said: "I'd be attracted to a political job. Not out of a craving for admiration, envy of political personalities or even desire for power, but to fight for toleration, religious, political and between people. I know that sounds a little pathetic but I can't say it any other way, because that's the way it is."

That's the way it is... The dependable was his métier, not change.

He left others to pioneer new paths in television. He himself built up his career on safe ground.

The regularity with which Hans Rosenthal appeared before his television audience, the ritual of gaudiness that never changed, that found its expression in the phrase, "That's tops," were the secrets of his long-lived success.

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Michael Beckert  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 February 1987)



Entertainer Rosenthal... outwitted the Nazis.

(Photo: Kindermann)

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March 1987 - No. 1264

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March 1987

No. 1264 - 1 March 1987

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March 1987

## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

## Cost of cleanliness: damage to something somewhere, in spite of the denials

The detrimental effects of domestic cleaning agents have been known since the 1960s. But the authorities were slow to act. Nothing happened until mountains of suds built up on the country's waterways.

Phosphate was identified as the culprit, and manufacturers had to come up with substitutes.

The public wanted products that did not pollute. Makers took advantage of the new mood by stressing the new non-pollutant ingredients of their products.

Consumers bought the products in the belief that they were environmentally safe. In fact, other ingredients in these

**NÜRNBERGER  
Nachrichten**

"safe" products were just as harmful as ever.

Since then there has been more extensive testing to determine what ingredients are harmful and which are not.

A good two million tons of cleaning liquid and washing up powder ends up in waterways throughout the country.

Many of these products are not only dangerous to use but of questionable domestic benefit anyway.

A consumer magazine's findings showed that between 1980 and 1984 at four poison advice centres there were 594 cases of poisoning. Many were nearly fatal.

Products containing hypochlorite - a salt or ester - which were used with an acidic product gave off deadly chlorine gas.

Manufacturers promised in 1985 to print warnings and to use neutralising additives to reduce gas formation. But cases of poisoning were still being reported that year.

The ironic thing about using such chemicals is that they are not necessary for domestic cleanliness.

Professor Harald Irmer, of the German Ministry of Health, said, "It is not necessary to disinfect one's home for it to be hygienic."

It is somewhat pointless because within a few hours the bacteria are back again anyway. There is no point in constantly cleaning the toilet while the toilet seat, which is continually coming into contact with the floor, is not.

A particular favourite is to present portraits of strong women with the intention of encouraging women readers to find their own feet.

Emma has crudely knocked women groups who claim to have discovered the "new motherhood." The magazine draws a picture of a screaming child lying on a woman's lap, a morning child at a woman's skirts and never daring to complain a word in the company of others.

Emma has undoubtedly taken up any number of themes such as the sexual abuse of children and the tall story of the "natural" peacefulness of women. The magazine is a crusading publication, according to Schwarzer, but its attitudes are deliberate, distanced and with an embarrassingly narrow outlook.

People whose thoughts run to dogma have no room for reflection and the development of ideas.

Every issue of Emma has included one theme, the abolition of Paragraph 218 dealing with abortion, now bogged down in a constitutional dispute.

Anyone who takes up a viewpoint different to Alice Schwarzer, such as the Catholic journalist Franz Alt, has let himself become warped with "religious delusion" and "abuse of press freedom."

Until now it has been helpful for women to have a "shrewd advocate," Sabine Schruff believes. But she also believes that the magazine's attitudes towards male domination are very much like those of a church magazine.

*Ulrike Walden*  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne,  
12 February 1987)

In this area, the system works best with scrap metal; an estimated 87 per cent of what is brought in can be sold. About 30 per cent of the paper is recycled to 47 organisations for processing. There is a heavy demand.

Glass is sold to a glassworks, a paper

factory takes the paper at a cheap price, old tyres are bought by a brickworks for its furnaces.

Synthetic substances like plastic have been less successful. In the area, 22

## ■ MEDICINE

## Daniel, 4, died beneath icy waters — and lived to tell the tale

**Stiddeutsche Zeitung**

The case of four-year-old Daniel will go down in medical history: he spent 35 minutes under water after falling through the iced-over surface and has lived to tell the tale.

He was clinically dead after being pulled out of the Steinhuder lake in Lower Saxony just before Christmas.

Doctors could not detect any brain activity, heartbeat or circulation. His body temperature was an extremely low 19.5 degrees celsius. His metabolism was only operating at 10 per cent of its capacity.

Having ended the loss of body heat they tried to reach the heart with chemicals through the veins.

But they were thwarted by the body's natural safety system which had contracted them.

But luckily enough they knew that behind the collar bone there is a large receptacle into which they were able to insert a pipe and pump medicine to the heart.

It was then necessary to avoid over stimulating the brain.

So they gave Daniel barbiturates to keep him on a low key to counteract the kick which adrenalin was giving to the heart.

This is how the medical college of Hanover described events.

While on the way to the hospital a hose was inserted into Daniel's windpipe and artificial respiration was

started. Leaving his head free his body was wrapped in aluminium foil and then in a blanket.

Infusion bottles with a solution at 37 degrees celsius were then placed around the body.

This helped to slowly warm up the body and to restore the electrolyte metabolism.

The doctors had to be careful not to heat up the body too quickly, otherwise the brain might have been damaged. Earlier attempts to warm up people in bathwater had been unsuccessful.

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So they gave Daniel barbiturates to keep him on a low key to counteract the kick which adrenalin was giving to the heart.

When his body stopped breathing it began accumulating quantities of acids which were handicapping all functions.

This showed that the respiratory system was working again. This was confirmed by a blood analysis.

His body temperature was 23 degrees Celsius at first but when he woke up the next day, it had risen to 34 degrees. But it was still cold enough for his to say: "I'm very cold."

That showed that his brain was on the way to making a complete recovery. And that is, in fact, what has happened.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich,

16 February 1987)



### Sharp note

A Frankfurt hospital is now letting patients listen to stereo music while undergoing operations with local anaesthetic. They can bring their own cassette or choose from the hospital's range of classical or pop songs. (Photo: awa)

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## Publicity campaign urged to cut rate of heart disease

The European Arteriosclerosis Society wants Western governments to help in public-education campaigns to cut the rate of heart and circulatory diseases, the top killers in industrialised nations.

Every year 135,000 West Germans die of heart attacks and angina. Many are aged between 30 and 50. Thousands of deaths could be prevented if people eat properly.

The society, which is made up of doctors and nutritionists from 19 countries including East Germany, is calling on governments, the media and food manufacturers to join in a concerted effort to enlighten the public on how to keep down risks. This could be done on television, schools or centres for adult education.

A two-part plan has been developed to deal with the problems caused by smoking, obesity, lack of exercise, high blood pressure and excessive blood fats.

Their first objective is to reach the public. They want them to simply stop smoking and eat foods with a high fatty acid and cholesterol content.

More than half the population has too much cholesterol at about 200 milligrams per decilitre of blood. This is enough to cause an attack. Food-fats account for the cholesterol of about a tenth of these people.

The experts recommend that food be limited to 30 per cent fat content and fatty acids, usually of animal origin, to be limited to a tenth of the intake.

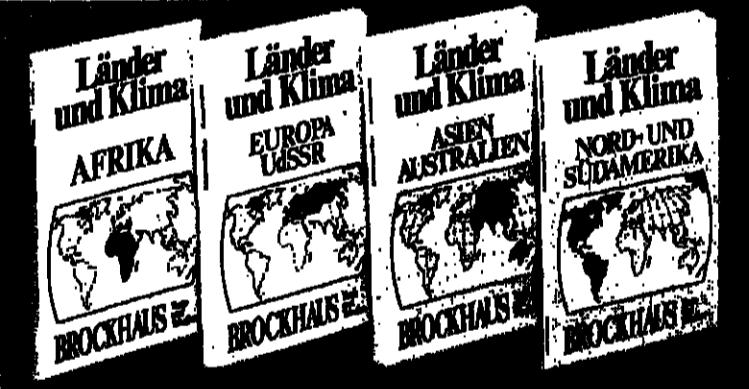
As a replacement they recommend the use of simple and unsaturated fatty acids of oils and linoleic acid. And one can enrich one's diet by using with fruit, vegetables, leguminous plants and grain products.

The second half of their strategy is aimed at those on the edge of attacks and hardening of the arteries. They include smokers, the overweight, diabetics and those with high blood pressure and high fat-levels.

The society is appealing to all doctors to take a more serious look at patients' disposition to such diseases. They could point out to blood pressure patients that the natural salt content of food covers their needs. The society wants the EEC to pull together on the issue. They hope to see legislation forcing food manufacturers to promote healthier food and to label products with fat levels.

*Dieter Dietrich*  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine,  
5 February 1987)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

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## ■ ESPIONAGE

# Stolen Western technology pushes East Bloc into the computer age

**NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten**

Industrial espionage costs West Germany an estimated five billion marks a year. Careless security in many firms contributes.

Erik Mielke, the Minister responsible for the East Berlin secret services, used the columns of the party newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, to praise the "selfless and clever work of the emissaries and patriots of the invisible front" and their "courageous and sacrificial operations".

Herr Mielke will have to make do without 32 of his patriots for a while. They are guests of the Bonn government in jail.

The arrests, however, are no reason for complacency in the West and counter-espionage experts reckon on a new offensive by their colleagues in the East.

The aim is to transfer technology from West to East. Engineers and technicians are increasingly joining the ranks of East German agents to push the country's efforts in high technology.

Planning reports in the East indicate the importance of technological advancement. East Berlin refers to achieving productivity growth rates of 3.5 per cent over the next year by bringing into operation 19,000 computerised production systems and 14,700 industrial robots.

Last year, Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachov called information technology the "catalyst of progress." Plans to turn the Soviet Union into a "strong and rich state" (Gorbachov's words) by the turn of the century will surely be impossible without software and hardware from the West.

So data-processing and electronic technologies are at the top of the East Bloc's list. Because the information is often so complex, employees of high-tech firms are the targets of recruiting by agents from the East. Target firms include data-processor makers, electronics firms and software producers.

Some recent cases:

- A 46-year-old engineer was jailed for two years and four months for selling the Soviets information and technological equipment worth nearly half a million marks over a four-year period.

- A worker in Stuttgart was sentenced for giving magnetic computer tapes containing plans of building components to the East Berlin Ministry for State Security. The material would then have been passed on to the Sektor Wissenschaft und Technik (department of science and technology) where, according to a defector, 200 scientists would assess it.

- A department head at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), Manfred Rotsch, was jailed on charges of working for the KGB for 30 years, during which time he handed over details of the Tornado all-weather fighter-bomber project plus information about satellite programmes.

Although the information most sought after is the most sophisticated technology, there is also a demand for more modest know-how used as a matter of course in many firms. The aim here is

to reduce the lead of the West, a lead which varies between about two and six years, depending on the field.

It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the development of computer technology in the East Bloc is because of stolen information from the West, mainly information about American computers.

Many firms make it easier for information to be stolen. Some incredible cases of carelessness have come to light. There have many occurrences of floppy discs, print-out ribbons and magnetic tapes finding their way intact into wastepaper baskets.

Photocopy restrictions are ignored and cleaning staff are often left free to ferret around undisturbed after everyone else has gone for the day.

Many firms and their managers regard security as an annoying, if necessary evil. A survey of security officers in 100 firms revealed that 93 per cent regarded their own firm's security as too careless.

Stricter security, after all, can be a disadvantage for firms whose business involves technology transfer to the East Bloc.

At least one industrial spokesman says industry wants to be able to export unhampered to the East Bloc.

Little more than lip service is often paid to security officers' recommendations. Dr Karlheinz Liebl, of the criminal research group of the Max Planck Institute, says many firms and their managers need to take a more positive attitude towards security. His investigations have revealed the most blatant cases of lax security in fast-expanding small and medium-sized firms.

Simple steps can help to tighten-up security:

- Every job contract should have a secrecy clause and a clause prohibiting removal of information from the premises.
- So few people as possible should have access to sensitive material.
- Material no longer needed should be shredded.

## Long-term process

Industrial espionage tends not only to hit the victim country. It also hits the workers directly by putting the East in a better position to compete.

But nevertheless, it is a long-term process. That can be seen from the way the job of stealing secrets is arranged. Engineers and technicians are naturally hired but a lot more students are now being approached.

One arrested East Berlin agent said he had posed as the representative of a Swiss economic research institute and paid one student between 200 and 300 marks a month for papers prepared by him on the ostensible grounds of wanting to see the views of a young scientist. The real dividends would come much later.

In such a case, after qualification, the agent helps the student find a "suitable" job. Only much later he reveals, usually bluntly, his role as an agent.

He then points out that his informant has for years been a spy under

the definition of Paragraph 99 of the penal code. Informants who bow to the blackmail are driven even deeper into the mire.

But getting out instead of submitting to blackmail does pay, as the leniency of sentences in such cases shows.

One Marburg businessman was fined a mere 1,500 marks. He gave himself up after developing a guilty conscience when he was told to recruit a befriended student of genetic research.

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According to one spy arrested in 1969, Wolf had no hesitation about acting on ideas even if they were not officially approved, he wore well-cut suits and was not without humour. "You could have a good belly laugh with him," he said.

Just like it is in the spy books, the man who directed the spies and hunted other people's spies was also hunted himself. He used to be known as "The Man Without a Face" - until 1978, when a Western agent managed for the first time to photograph him. It happened in Stockholm, where Wolf wanted to meet with an informant from the West. Showing your face in this business is a quick way of coming unstuck.

The same year, Wolf received another setback when one of his best agent controllers, Werner Stiller, went to the West and handed over a list of East German agents.

In 1982 he appeared apparently quite spontaneously in public: at the burial of his brother, Konrad, the long-time head of the East German academy of arts. Photographs of him went all over the Western world.

It is not known if this was a mistake which has caused him to be pulled out of his job and therefore also out of the line of succession to the next step up: that of the Minister in charge of the security, a job filled by Erich Mielke, who is almost 80.

Some insiders think Wolf lost his post as part of a huge shake-up of East Bloc security forces which began with important changes in Moscow.

Others think he might be ill, although the latest photographs of him to reach the West reveal no evidence of this.

Yet another theory is that he is out of favour personally. A year ago, at the East Berlin party conference, he was not even on the list of nominations for the central committee. Usually, the



What game is he playing now?...  
Markus Wolf.

(Photo: Poly-Press)

## Mystery surrounds 'retirement' of East Berlin spymaster

Nothing worse could have happened to John Le Carré's spymaster, George Smiley, than to suddenly lose his arch opponent, Karl. It would have left him working against a vacuum.

Yet this is what has happened to West Germany's equivalents of Smiley: Markus Wolf, East Berlin's top spy, has suddenly gone into retirement. No one - on this side of the iron curtain anyway - knows quite why.

Wolf, 64, had for 30 years been the head of the foreign information section of East Berlin's *Staatsicherheitsdienst*, (security service). The East Berlin newsgency, ADN, said he had called it a day at "his own wish."

"Mischa" Wolf had become the longest-serving spy boss in Europe, the ace of the industry. He was born in Hechingen, in Baden-Württemberg, the son of a communist writer and a doctor and was a convinced communist himself from an early age. He fled from the Nazis, first to France and then to the Soviet Union, where he went to the Karl Liebknecht school in Moscow and later to a Comintern school.

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Later he studied aero engineering in Moscow and then trained as a broadcaster. In 1945 he returned to Germany to do his duty for the party in the first days after the war and took part in the development of Berlin radio.

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## ■ DISASTERS

## The night the ocean broke through Hamburg's dykes

Flood waters broke through the dykes protecting the lowlands behind the Elbe River 25 years ago last month. Record water levels flooded vast areas west of the river.

In Hamburg 315 people died. Including coastal casualties, the total was 347. Thousands were made homeless.

Hurricane-force winds from the north-west were preventing the tide from going out at the Elbe estuary, and then entered a factor no one had reckoned with - waves from the Atlantic. These raised the waters a metre on the coast at Cuxhaven.

The night of 16 February was a filthy night and police and fire brigade were stretched to their limit even before the dykes broke. More than 2,000 calls were logged.

But by the time the realisation began to dawn that this might be more than just another storm, most people in the potential danger area had gone to bed.

It was midnight before it was calculated that the rate of increase in water level would almost certainly mean a major flood.

In 1825, Hamburg had had its Flood of the Century when the water reached 5.24 metres above sea level. This time it reached 5.70 metres and remained there for more than three hours.

Still Hamburg slept. Not until 20.33 hours were people warned by radio of "very serious storm flooding." This warning was repeated on television at 22.15 hours.

But the police did not drive through Wilhelmsburg, the most threatened district of the city, with loud-speakers warning citizens of the imminent danger until ten minutes after midnight.

At dawn low clouds hung over unending wastes of water.

Hamburg's senator responsible for internal affairs and the police was a little-known Social Democrat called Helmut Schmidt. He returned in the



The morning after  
cowering on house-tops in the vast stretches of water or were clinging to tree branches. In Wilhelmsburg alone 60,000 people were captive in their homes or on the roofs.

Rope ladders were lowered from the helicopters, soldiers scrambled down them and took one exhausted storm victim after another up into the machines.

A report later said: "Behind them lay an empty tree branch, an empty roof-top, and death."

Others were rescued from their desperate situation in the water by inflatable dinghies. A considerable impediment to the dinghies' rescue work was the barbed-wire fencing that had surrounded the allotments in the area. This pierced the boats' skin.

A special team quickly got together in a large Hamburg rubber-tyre factory to repair damaged inflatable dinghies.

The situation was still unclear on the Saturday evening when the special disaster committee Schmidt had formed met for the first time. The situation was made more difficult because individual leaders of rescue operations in the disaster area could not communicate with one another. Until this point 22 dead had been found. No-one then knew the full extent of the catastrophe.

Although television was still in operation, it was not until the Monday morning that it was fully realised what had really happened.

The city mourned its 315 dead and provided emergency accommodation for its 12,000 homeless. Damage was estimated at about two billion marks.

Fritz-Eduard Spiess/Johann Redetzki  
(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 16 February 1987)



Flooded streets and motorways cut the city off.

(Photo: The Great Flood, 1962, published by Hamburg city council)

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